

SMOLOV, Vladimir Borisovich; SMIRNOV, Nikolay Alekseyevich;
POMICHEV, Vladimir Stepanovich; CHEPNIYAVSKIY Yevgeniy
Aleksandrovich; MARANEV, Y.M., red.

[Reliability of a coding converter] Nadezhnost' kodiru-
iushchego preobrazovatelya. Leningrad, 1964. 15 p.
(MIRA 17:7)

MAMAYEV, V.M.

Pupils assist scientists in collecting insects. Biol.v shkole
no.3:72-74 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh Akademii nauk SSSR. Iz opyta
zoologicheskogo kruzhka Khunzakhskoy sredney shkoly-internata
(Dagestanskaya ASSR).
(Insects--Collection and preservation)

GEL'FAND, F.M.; MAMAYEV, V.I.

Determining the speed of boring with air hammers. Nauch. trudy
KNIUI no.14:230-234 '64.

Compaction of cartridges in multiple blasting and determining the
safe distance between charges. Ibid.:239-2

"Channel effect" phenomenon as one of the cause for the dying
out of the detonation of borehole charges. Ibid.:245-251 (MIRA 18:4)

KIYATKHANOV, B.A.; MAMAYEV, V.I.; PYLAYEVA, V.M.; PANKOV, V.N.

Outbreak of staphylococcal food toxicoinfection. Zdrav.Turk.
6 no.4:36-37 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz sanitarno-epidemiologicheskogo upravleniya Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya Turkmenskoy SSR (nachal'nik B.A.Kiyatkhanov) i
Respublikanskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy
vrach V.I.Mamayev).

(STAPHYLOCOCCAL DISEASE) (FOOD POISONING)

IVANOV, S.S., dotsent; MAMAYEV, V.B.

Treatment of clavicular fractures. Ortop., travm.i protez.
no.7:62-63 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Iz travmatologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - V.B. Mamayev)
Orlovskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - M.P. Khrisanopulo).
(CALVICLE FRACTURE)

BAKANOV, V.N., dotsent, kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; KUZUYURIN, A.N., zaslu-
zhennyy agronom RSFSR; MAMAYEV, V.A., aspirant

Use of corn silage in intensified dairying. Izv. TSKHA no.5:
178-196 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra kormleniya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhivotnykh Moskovskoy ordena Lenina sel'skokhozyaystvennoy akademii imeni Timiryazeva.
2. Direktor uchebno-opytного khozyaystva imeni Kalinina, Michurin-skogo rayona, Tambovskoy oblasti, Moskovskoy ordena Lenina sel'sko-khozyaystvennoy akademii imeni Timiryazeva (for Kuzyurin).

MAMAYEV, V.A., inzh. (Stavropol')

Increasing the reliability of joint operation of a shorting
plug and an isolator. Energetik 13 no.11:23-25 N '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

MAMAYEV, V.A.

Certain hydrodynamic problems in the simultaneous transportation
of gas and liquid. Neft. khoz. 42 no.1:50-57 Ja'64.

(MIRA 17:5)

KHODANOVICH, I.Ye.; MAMAYEV, V.A.

Effect of liquid in gas flow on the hydraulic resistance of a
pipeline. Gaz. prom. 8 no.6:36-38 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

GVOZDEV, B.P.; MAMAYEV, V.A.

Method of calculating the height of the settling section of an
oil dust collector. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.13:135-146 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Dust collectors)
(Gas, Natural---Transportation)

KHODANOVICH, I.Ye.; GVOZDEV, B.P.; MAMAYEV, V.A.

Quantitative correlation between film liquids and liquids with
suspended drops in gas and condensate flow in a pipeline. Trudy
VNIIGAZ no.13:130-134 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

KHODANOVICH, I.Ye.; MAMAYEV, V.A.

Effect of the profile of a pipeline route on its capacity in
concurrent flow of liquid and gas. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.13:104-109
'61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

MAMAYEV, V.A.

Similitude method for studying the flow of gas-liquid mixtures
in a pipeline. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.13:82-92 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

KHODANOVICH, I.Ye.; MAMAYEV, V.A.; ODISHARIYA, G.E.; NEFELOVA, N.V.

Method of hydraulic calculation of pipelines for transporting
a gas-liquid mixture. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.13:73-81 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

KHODANOVICH, I.Ye.; MAMAYEV, V.A.

Estimating the capacity of gas pipelines carrying two-phase
systems. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.13:57-72 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

KHODANOVICH, I.Ye.; NEFELOVA, N.V.; ODISHARIYA, G.E.; MAMAYEV, V.A.;
GANCHEVA, G.P.; KIM, I.Ye.

Study of regularities of pressure change and gas movement along
a gas pipeline in unsteady flow. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.13:3-26 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

MAMAYEV, V.A.; KHODANOVICH, I.Ye.

Flow and energy equations of two-phase systems in the presence of
phase transformation. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.8:78-83 '60. (MIRA 15:5)
(Pipelines--Hydrodynamics)

MAMAYEV, V.A.; KHODANOVICH, I.Ye.

Relationship between the contamination in gas suspensions and the
capacity of gas pipelines. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.8:43-49 '60.
(MIRA 15:5)

(Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

RHODANOVICH, I.Ye.; MAMAYEV, V.A.; NEFELOVA, N.V.; GANCHEVA, G.P.

Pressure change in a pipeline during the unsteady gas flow.
Trudy VNIIGAZ no.8:14-26 '60. (MIRA 15:5)
(Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

KHODANOVICH, I.Ye.; MAMAYEV, V.A.; ODISHARIYA, G.E.

Formula for calculating the capacity of gas pipelines. Trudy
VNIIGAZ no.8:3-13 '60. (MIRA 15:5)
(Gas, Natural—Pipelines)

KHODANOVICH, I.Ye.; MAMAYEV, V.A.

Handwritten note: This is a translation of the original Russian text.

More exact method for calculating gas-pipeline capacities. Trudy
VNIIGAZ no.5:228-235 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

KHODANOVICH, I.Ye.; MAMAYEV, V.A.

Calculating gas pipelines for unsteady flow. Trudy VNIIGAZ
no.5:214-227 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

M A M A G 2 V, V. A.

11(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 804/2253

Vsesoyuzny nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza

Razrabotka i ekspluatatsiya gazovyykh mestonabliudeniye transportnogo gaza (Development and exploitation of gas fields, transportation of gas). Moscow, Gostoyzhdashizdat, 1972. P. (84). 1st. Trudy, vyp. 5/13/1. Enigma slip inserted. 1,700 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Glavnoye upravleniye gazovoy promyshlennosti pri Sovetskom Ministre SSSR.

Eds.: Ye. M. Minakly and V.M. Raaben; Exec. Ed.: M.P. Martynova; Tech. Ed.: A.S. Polosina.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientists, engineers, and technicians associated with the gas industry.

COVERAGE: The articles discuss the development of gas fields, natural gas recovery, gas transportation, and subsurface gas conservation. Gas field operating conditions are analyzed from the commercial point of view. The author notes that due to the specific geological conditions prevailing in the Soviet Union the application of gas extraction methods of the type discussed in the USA is not always advantageous. Individual articles discuss problems of the development of gas fields with low permeability, the theory of gas filtration, the study of gas flow in pipelines, gas filtration dynamics, and the study of gas condensates. A number of articles are devoted to the study of stabilized gas flow in pipelines, and discuss theoretical problems connected with the performance of gas ejectors and compressors. The authors also deal with corrosion of the inner surface of gas pipelines. Conclusions made by the authors are supported by mathematical calculations. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article.

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The system for determining ...

S/120/62/000/004/024/047
E039/E420

electronics is described and its characteristics are such that the coefficient converting displacement of the beam in vertical and radial directions into volts is $S = 1 \text{ V/cm}$. In the frequency range 0 to 5 Kc/s, the nonuniformity in this coefficient is not more than 3 db. Accuracy of measurement of beam position is $\pm 5\%$, $\pm 1.5 \text{ mm}$, relative to the half-width or half-height of the vacuum chamber for beam intensities of 2×10^8 to 2×10^{10} particles. There are 30 pairs of electrodes situated in the 15 straight sections. A typical oscillogram showed beam displacements up to 1 cm. Transverse oscillations of the beam are also measured. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATIONS: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics GKAE) Radiotekhnicheskiy institut GKAE (Radio-Technical Institute GKAE)

SUBMITTED: March 16, 1962

Card 2/2

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S/120/62/000/004/024/047
E039/E420

AUTHORS: Kuz'min, A.A., Kurochkin, S.S., Kiselev, Yu.S.,
Mamayev, V.A., Pligin, Yu.S., Chernov, P.S.

TITLE: The system for determining the position of the proton beam

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 126-131

TEXT: An electrode system is described for determining the position of the proton beam in the acceleration chamber. It consists essentially of two pairs of insulated metallic plates fitted into the straight sections of the vacuum vessel, each of which is part of an elliptical cylinder with a cross-section equal to the cross-section of the main part of the vacuum chamber. By examining the signal induced by the beam in opposite pairs of electrodes the radial and vertical displacement of the beam can be determined. The magnitude of the induced signal depends on the displacement of the beam relative to the axis of symmetry of the electrodes, the beam intensity and the capacity of the electrodes. Calculations on the characteristics of the electrode system are made and verified experimentally. The associated

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ACC NR: AP6018094

micrographic, and thermal analyses and by microhardness measurements. All the alloys had a chalcopryrite structure with lattice constant a decreasing linearly from 6.092 to 5.94Å, with CdGeAs₂ content increasing from 0 to 100 mol %, i.e., the composition dependence of a obeyed the Vegard law. The plot of microhardness versus composition displayed a maximum for the alloy of 25 at% CdSnAs₂ and 75 at% CdGeAs₂, but neither thermal nor x-ray analysis confirmed the existence of any inclusions. The phase diagram of the system is characteristic of a continuous series of homogeneous solid solutions. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [JK]

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ACC NRP AP6018094 (N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0202/66/000/003/0029/0032

AUTHOR: Goryunova, N. A.; Mamayev, S. M.; Prochukhan, V. D.; Serginov, M.

ORG: Physicochemical Institute, AN Turkmen SSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN Turkmen'skoy SSR)

TITLE: Solid solutions of the CdSnAs_2 - CdGeAs_2 system

SOURCE: An Turkmen SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1966, 29-32

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor alloy, semiconductor research, solid solution, quaternary alloy, tin containing alloy, cadmium containing alloy, germanium containing alloy, arsenide

ABSTRACT: A series of alloys of the CdSnAs_2 - CdGeAs_2 system have been synthesized and their crystal structure and certain physicochemical properties have been determined to detect the presumed formation of semiconductor solid solutions. Earlier, the Soviet authors prepared CdSnAs_2 and CdGeAs_2 single crystals with chalcopyrite structure, but solid solutions between these two compounds were unknown. All alloys were synthesized from high-purity elements in evacuated quartz ampuls by heating first at 600C, then at 1100C for a period of time. Homogeneous solid solutions were obtained over the entire composition range, as shown by the x-ray,

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Investigation of the thermo-emf and ... S/181/63/005/001/024/064
B102/B186

temperature range. The effective carrier mass was always small and almost independent of composition; its most probable value was $\sim 0.045 m_0$. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR,
Leningrad (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe
AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: July 23, 1962

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S/181/63/005/001/024/064
B102/B186

Investigation of the thermo-emf and ...

range 100-600°K. For CdSnAs₂ and InAs the temperature dependences of the effects were similar: At low temperatures Q^{\parallel} and Q^{\perp} were negative, changed sign between ~300-400°K and reached maxima at ~600°K. u decreased slowly with increasing temperature and dropped to 6000 cm²/v.sec. R remained almost constant, α was always negative, $|\alpha|$ increased with temperature. The negative sign of Q at low temperature is indicative of carrier scattering from impurity ions; r from the $1/v^r$ law is 2. The positive sign at higher temperatures is attributed to carrier scattering from acoustic phonons ($r = 0.0 - 0.3$). Here l is the mean free path and v the velocity of the carriers (electrons). Corresponding measurements of 2CdSnAs₂·(2InAs) and CdSnAs₂·(2InAs), having electron concentrations of $1.7 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and $4 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ at room temperature, were made in the range 100-700°K. For both alloys Q^{\parallel} and Q^{\perp} were positive in the whole range with maxima at high temperatures. u and R of the first alloy remained almost constant, u of the second one had a distinct maximum at $T \geq 600^{\circ}\text{K}$ (~2000 cm²/v.sec) where R dropped. For both $r = 0.3 - 0.9$ in the whole

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S/181/63/005/001/024/064
B102/B186

AUTHORS: Nasledov, D. N., Mamayev, S., and Yemel'yanenko, O. V.

TITLE: Investigation of the thermo-emf and the thermomagnetic effects in alloys of the system CdSnAs_2 -2InAs

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 1, 1963, 147-150

TEXT: The authors continue previous investigations (FTT, 2, 176, 1960; 3, 3405, 1961; DAN SSSR, 142, 623, 1962) of the system CdSnAs_2 -2InAs whose initial components are characterized by a particularly high carrier mobility ($>15,000$ - $20,000 \text{ cm}^2/\text{v}\cdot\text{sec}$). In the range 0-50% InAs the alloys have chalcopyrite structure and above 50% InAs sphalerite structure; below 75% InAs they are n-type, above this they are p-type. The thermo-emf and the thermomagnetic Nernst-Ettingshausen effects were measured by a method described in PTE, No. 1, 98, 1960, applying weak magnetic fields ($\mu\text{H}/\text{cm}$). In CdSnAs_2 , InAs, the Nernst-Ettingshausen effects (Q^1 , Q^H), thermo-emf (α), mobility (μ) and Hall effect (R) were measured in the

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Effect of disturbance of short-range order on the electrical properties of solid solutions with tetrahedral structure of distribution of atoms.
D. I. Tret'yakov.

Some electrical properties of solid solutions in the system
 $\text{AgInTe}_2\text{-2InSb}$. S. M. Mamayev, V. D. Prochukhan.
(Presented by D. I. Tret'yakov--15 minutes).

(Paper not presented).]

Investigation of thermally stimulated current in vitreous $\text{Ti}_2\text{Se}\cdot\text{As}_2\text{Te}_3$.
A. M. Andriyash, B. T. Kolomiyets.

Measurement of the mobility of current carriers in vitreous chalcogenide semiconductors. I. B. Ivkin, B. T. Kolomiyets, E. A. Lebedev.

Oxychalcogenide Glasses. B. T. Kolomiyets, V. P. Shilo.
(Presented by B. T. Kolomiyets--20 minutes).

Report presented at the 3rd National Conference on Semiconductor Compounds,
Kishinev, 16-21 Sept 1963

Some properties of the semiconductor...

3/020/62/142/003/020/027
B101/B110

for a discussion. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references: 2 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: C. H. L. Goodman, Nature, 179, 828 (1957); A. J. Strauss, A. J. Rosenberg, J. Phys. Chem., Sol., 17, 289 (1961); H. Pfister, Acta Crystallogr., 11, 221 (1958).

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut im. A. F. Ioffe Akademii nauk SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: September 2, 1961, by A. N. Frumkin, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 30, 1961

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4

Some properties of the semiconductor... S/020/62/142/003/020/027
B101/B110

structure of single crystals was confirmed by Laue diffraction patterns. The melting point was 615°C . The Hall effect R (at 6700 oersteds) and the electrical conductivity σ were measured between 77 and 840°K . The following was found: (1) σ is independent of temperature in the range of 77 - 280°K . With increasing temperature, σ passes a minimum and then rises, following an exponential function. The minimum for an inhomogeneous polycrystal (A) was at 550°K , for a monolithic polycrystal (B) at 370°K , and for a single crystal (C) at 365°K . (2) At room temperature, σ was $2.5 \cdot 10^2 \text{ ohm}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ for A, $3.4 \cdot 10^2$ for B, and $4.1 - 3.1 \cdot 10^2$ for C. (3) The mobility n of current carriers ($n = R\sigma$) was (in $\text{cm}^2/\text{v} \cdot \text{sec}$): 1000 for A, 5800 for B, and 18,000 - 22,000 for C. (4) The sign of Hall coefficient and thermo-emf showed electronic conductivity for all specimens. (5) Accordingly, the compound CdSnAs_2 is a semiconductor with higher n values than in any known ternary compound; the n values are even a little higher than for InAs . The n value for CdSnAs_2 is reduced by impurities; it can be elevated by improved purification. CdSnAs_2 offers good prospects for practical use as semiconductor. D. M. Wasledov is thanked

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24,7700 (1043, 1137, 1138)

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S/020/62/142/003/020/027
B101/B110

AUTHORS: Goryunova, N. A., Mamayev, S., and Prochukhan, V. D.

TITLE: Some properties of the semiconductor CdSnAs_2 , an electronic analog of indium arsenide

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 142, no. 3, 1962, 623-626

TEXT: On the basis of data for the width of the forbidden band and the microhardness it was concluded that the chemical bond was more covalent in CdSnAs_2 than in InAs ($\text{InAs}:\Delta E = 0.45 \text{ ev}$, $H = 330 \text{ kg/mm}^2$; $\text{CdSnAs}_2:\Delta E = 0.26 \text{ ev}$, $H = 395 \text{ kg/mm}^2$). Hence follows a higher mobility of current carriers in CdSnAs_2 as compared with InAs. An improved method of synthesizing CdSnAs_2 was used to prove these assumptions. [Abstracter's note: Method not stated.] The authors obtained monolithic, polycrystalline specimens (grain size: a few millimeters) as well as single crystals (a few centimeters long) of a cross section of $\sim 0.25 \text{ cm}^2$. Their homogeneity was confirmed by the constant microhardness and electrical conductivity, as well as by the Debye-Scherrer patterns, the homogeneous

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Investigation of magnetoelectric ...

S/728/61/C07/000/001/002

course of the "odd" effects in different types of semiconductors. It was found that different impurities give rise to different types of anisotropy. Magnetostriction of single crystals of germanium in fields up to 17,340 Oersted was found to be independent of the directions of the crystal axes and of the measurements, to have a negative sign and to be of the volume type, and to be independent of the type of conductivity. The thermomagnetic Thomson-Balchmet'yev effect (sometimes called the longitudinal Nernst-Ettinghausen effect) was likewise investigated, using the same specimen and a 17,000 Oersted field, at room temperature, and the germanium crystal was found to be bianisotropic with respect to the longitudinal and transverse thermomagnetic effects, with anisotropic thermal emf and electric resistivity along the principal crystal axes. English papers cited are by Pearson and Suhl (Phys. Rev. vol. 83, 768, 1951), Seitz (Phys. Rev. vol. 79, 372, 1950), Morin and Maita (Phys. Rev. vol. 84, 1526, 1954), and Hung and Glissman (Phys. Rev. vol. 96, 1226, 1954). There are 18 figures and 4 tables.

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Investigation of magnetoelectric...

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the magnetic field vectors relative to the crystallographic axes of the specimen. Longitudinal (current parallel to field) and transverse (current perpendicular to field) galvanomagnetic effects were investigated for a spherical specimen, relative to the [001], [110], and [111] axes in one diagonal plane (110) of the crystal. It is theoretically predicted that the longitudinal effect should be respectively 2.5 and 3 times larger along [110] and [111] than along [001]. The transverse effects are equal for [001] and [110] but not of the same value as for [111], according to theory. The experimental test procedure and the method of crystal production are described. The test results confirm the theory in first approximation only, the presence of bi-anisotropy in n-type germanium, and the fact that the absolute values of the galvanomagnetic effect are different along the principal crystallographic axes of n- and p-type germanium crystals. A brief historical summary is presented of studies of the Nernst and Hall effects in semiconductors. Although theory predicts that these effects should be the same along all axes not only for metals but also for semiconductors, no experiments were made heretofore on the latter. This was now confirmed with the same spherical n-type single crystal of germanium as used for the Thomson-Goldhammer effect. A special DC potentiometer developed for this purpose is described. Single crystals of germanium with different types of conductivity were also grown to check on the

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S/728/61/007/000/001/002

AUTHORS: Annayev, R. G., Allanazarov, A., Mamayev, S., Mikhaylov, A. R.,
Dashevskiy, M. Ya., Kafiyeu, E. I., Myndyyev, V.

TITLE: Investigation of magnetoelectric properties of n- and p-type germanium single crystals along the principal crystallographic axes.

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Turkmenskoy SSR. Fiziko-tehnicheskii institut.
Trudy, v. 7. Ashkhabad, 1961. 3 - 34.

TEXT: Experiments were performed to detect the presence of simple anisotropy in single-crystal germanium with respect to the Hall and Nernst effects, the presence of bianisotropy with respect to the Thomson-Bakmet'yev thermomagnetic effect, the Thomson-Goldhammer galvanomagnetic effect, and magnetostriction. Along with the foregoing, a check was made on the presence of anisotropy with respect to the thermo-emf and electric conductivity in a semiconducting germanium crystal as a cubic system, along the principal crystallographic axes, although such anisotropy has not been hitherto observed in metallic cubic-crystal systems. No previous research on this subject is known. At weak fields the galvanomagnetic effect is proportional to the square of the magnetic field intensity, and its magnitude depends on the orientations of the current and of

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A006/A101

Peculiarity of electrical properties ...

the effective electron mass. Maxima on $R(T)$ curves in n and p type specimens are caused by the complex structure of energy zones - the excitation of "fast" electrons in n type specimens and "fast" holes in p-type specimens at high temperatures. The absence of changes in the sign of R in p type specimens is connected with the fact that the mobility of fast holes is greater than that of electrons. The authors suggest a schematic diagram of energy levels of solid solutions electrons with excess of InAs. (Fig. 7) The system shows a narrower forbidden band ΔE with increasing CdSnAs_2 concentration in the solid solutions, since with an increase of this concentration the bottom of the conductivity zone is lowered, but the top of the valence zone does not change. This decrease of ΔE follows also from experimental data shown in Fig. 6. The authors thank N. A. Goryunov, D. N. Nasledov and A. I. Gubanov for their participation in discussing the present article and for their valuable observations. There are 1 table, 7 figures and 12 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the most recent English-language publication reads as follows: Ehrenreich, H. - Phys. Rev. 1961.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut im. A.F.Ioffe Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Physical Engineering imeni A. F. Ioffe, USSR Academy
of Sciences)
April 4, 1961

SUBMITTED:

Card 3/3

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Peculiarity of electrical properties ...

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S/202/61/000/005/002/004
A006/A101

synthesized from these components, had a concentration of charge carriers at room temperature of $3.1 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and $1.6 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ respectively. The electric conductivity and the Hall effect were measured within a wide temperature range for a series of compounds. All the measurements were made by the conventional compensation method on d-c. A 0.05 mm diameter platinum wire was used as an electrode. Measurements below room temperature were made in a vacuum and above it in argon atmosphere. The Hall effect was measured in a constant magnetic field of $H = 6,700$ oersted. Curves were plotted of the electric conductivity σ and the Hall effect R versus the inverse value of absolute temperature for n and p type specimens. When analyzing the results obtained the following problems were studied: the origin of charge carriers; the causes of n and p type conductivity in solid solutions; the causes of an unchanged sign of the Hall constant in the 1 : 4, 1 : 5 and 1 : 9 composition of the p-type contrary to compositions 1 : 99 and 1 : 399; causes of the $R(T)$ function peak in the high-temperature ranges for n and p type specimens. As a result of the investigation, the following conclusions can be drawn: The charge carriers in the specimens are mainly generated by dissociated atoms. Changes in the type of conductivity of the specimens from n to p (beginning approximately from composition 1 : 3 towards higher InAs concentration) are caused by changes in

Card 2/5₃

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S/202/61/000/005/002/004
A006/A101

24.7700 (1144, 1385, 1043)

AUTHORS: Mamayev, S., Nran'yan, A. A.

TITLE: Peculiarity of electrical properties of semiconducting solid solutions ($mCdSnAs_2$ - $n(2InAs)$)

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Turkmenskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 5, 1961, 21-31

TEXT: For the purpose of obtaining substances with continuous variation of properties, the authors studied electric properties of some solid solutions obtained on indium arsenide base. This is one of the first studies in this field. The $CdSnAs_2$ compound was chosen as a second component. The solid solutions of the system $mCdSnAs_2$ - $n(2InAs)$ have a chalcopyrite structure within the concentration range from $n = 0$ to $n = m$ and a specific zinc blende structure at $n > m$. The specimens under investigation were synthesized of spectrally pure Cd, Sn and In components. Arsenic used for the synthesis was produced by a method described in reference 3 (Goryunova, N. A. and others: Method of obtaining high purity arsenic, Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, no. 6, v. XXIII, 1960) and was then twice sublimated in a vacuum. The compounds $CdSnAs_2$ and $InAs$,

Card 1/5₃

X

Electrical properties of ...

S/181/61/003/011/026/056
B125/B104

forbidden-band width of CdSnAs_2 is 0.26 ev. N. A. Goryunov is thanked for interest and advice. There are 8 figures and 9 references: 5 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: A. I. Strauss, A. I. Rosenberg. Bull. Americ. Phys. Soc., 5, 83, 1960; A. I. Strauss, A. I. Rosenberg. I. Phys. Chem. Sol., 17, 278, 1961; H. Ehrenreich. Phys. Rev., 120, 6, 1951, 1960.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR
Leningrad (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe
AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: June 13, 1961

Table. Electrical properties of the samples.

Legend: (1) number of sample; (2) type of conduction; (3) and (4) composition; (5) mobility; (6) conductivity.

Card 3/8

Electrical properties of ...

S/181/61/003/011/026/056
B125/B104

5n1, 1n0, and 2n3 slowly decreases with increasing temperature. At high temperatures, from $\sim 350^\circ\text{K}$ onward, σ increases exponentially for all the compositions examined here. The constancy of J and R over a wide range of temperatures is indicative of a degeneracy at low temperatures. At high temperatures, the Hall constant decreases exponentially with increasing temperature. At low temperatures, the product (R, σ) , which characterizes the carrier mobility, is virtually independent of temperature. It increases considerably with rising temperature above 250°K and decreases again above 600°K . The unvarying sign of R , which is characteristic of the test samples (except 1p99 and 1p399), is obviously due to the fact that, owing to the high impurity concentration in the samples, pure intrinsic conduction is not yet reached in the temperature range in question. The mobility ratio is almost equal to unity. At $b = 1$, R decreases exponentially (exponent $\Delta E/kT$) within the region of intrinsic conduction. If the order of magnitude of b is unknown, the error involved in the determination of ΔE from the $R(T)$ curve may reach 100%. In this case, the value of ΔE obtained from $\sigma(T)$ is more exact. Fig. 8 contains values of ΔE as a function of the composition of the test samples. The values of ΔE obtained from $R(T)$ and $\sigma(T)$ differ only slightly. The

Card 2/83

S/181/61/003/011/026/056
B125/B104

AUTHORS: Mamayev, S., Nasledov, D. N., and Galabanov, V. V.

TITLE: Electrical properties of the semiconductive solid solutions
 $x\text{CdSnAs}_2 - y(2\text{InAs})$

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 11, 1961, 3405-3413

TEXT: Electrical conductivity and Hall constant R were measured in the temperature interval of 77-950°K on 14 different compositions of the system $x\text{CdSnAs}_2 - y(2\text{InAs})$. The measurements were made in a constant magnetic field of 6700 oe by a compensation method - in vacuo below room temperature, and above room temperature, in an argon atmosphere. Spectroscopically pure Cd, Sn, and In samples were used for the purpose. The compositions of the test samples (values x and y) are listed in the enclosed table. Figs. 1 and 2 show the electrical conductivity as a function of the reciprocal absolute temperature. In the interval of 77-280°K, the electrical conductivity of the samples is virtually independent of temperature; only the electrical conductivity of samples

Card 1/83

✓

MAMAYEV, Səpar; GELDINAZAROV, Kh., red.; ALLABERDIYEV, F., tekhred.

[Semiconductors and their uses] IArým gechirizhiler ve olaryn
ulanylyshy. Ashgabad, 1958. 31 p. [In Turkmen] (MIRA 12:6)
(Semiconductors)

ILLEGIBLE

MAMAYEV, S. A.

Morphological variability of the pollen of pine (*Pinus silvestris* L.)
growing in the Urals. Bot. zhurn. 50 no. 5:646-665 May 1965.

(MIRA 28410)

1. Institut biologii Ural'skogo ZIL'na AN SSSR, Sverdlovsk.

MAMAYEV, S.A.; PETUKHOVA, I.P.

Hardiness of introduced woody plants in the Urals. Trudy Inst.
biol. UFAN SSSR no. 43:297-301 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Botanicheskiy sad Instituta biologii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR.

MAMAYEV, S.A.

Seasonal and age-conditioned dynamics of the chlorophyll a
and b content of pine needles. Trudy Inst. biol. UFAN SSSR
no. 43:37-41 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut biologii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR.

MAMAYEV, S.A.

Coarse-barked pine in the forests of Perm Province. Trudy
Inst. biol. AN UFAN SSSR 42:97-106 65.

Biological characteristics of the pollen of pine from
various areas of the Urals. Ibid.:121-134

(MIRA 19:2)

MAMAYEV, Stanislav Aleksandrovich; GORCHAROVSKIY, F.L., ed.
1950. 116 p. (Akademii nauk SSSR. Ural'skii filial, Institut biologii Trudy, no.41)

[Key for the identification of river and marsh fish of the Ural;
local and introduced species.] *Spisok lokalnykh i vvezden-
nykh Urala; mestnykh i vvezdennykh vidov. Sverdlovsk,
116 p. (Akademii nauk SSSR. Ural'skii filial, Institut biologii
Trudy, no.41)* (ILNA 18:7)

MAMAYEV, S.A.

From the history of the botanical garden in Sverdlovsk. Izv. Inst. biol. UFAN SSSR no. 21:2-21 1969 (MIRA 27:17)

Valuable species of trees and shrubs in the old plantings of the botanical garden. Ibid. 1:13-29

MAMAYEV, S.A.; PETUKHOVA, I.P.

Effect of gibberellin on the growth of some trees and
shrubs. Zap. Sverd. otd. VBO no.2:95-99 '62.
(MIRA 16:8)

MAMAYEV, S.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Botanical Garden in Sverdlovsk and the protection of nature.
Okhr.priр.na Urale no.3:157-160 '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Sverdlovsk--Botanical gardens)

MAMAYEV, S.A.

Research tasks of the Botanical Garden of the Ural Branch of
the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Trudy Inst. biol.
UFAN SSSR no.23:3-22 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Ural Mountain region--Botanical research)

NESTEROV, V.G., prof., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MAMAYEV, S.A.,
kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Studying the inheritance of the elements of development in trees
[with summary in English]. Izv. TSKhA no.6: 6-16 '58.

(Trees) (Heredity)

(MIRA 12:1)

MAMAYEV, S.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Establishing shelterbelts on banks of the Kuybyshev Reservoir [with
summary in English]. Izv. TSKhA no.2:175-184 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Kuybyshev Reservoir region--Windbreaks, shelterbelts, etc.)

USSR / Forestry. Biology and Typology.

K-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 72774.

Author : Nesterov, V. G.; Mamayev, S. A.
Inst : Moscow Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev.
Title : Intensity of Pine Tree Growth as an Indicator of
the Process of Development.

Orig Pub: Dokl. Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im. K. A. Timiryazeva,
1957, vyp. 31, 307-312.

Abstract: In the Kurov Leskhoz of Moscow Oblast, 3 types of trees were found, characterized by different dynamics of growth, by observations of model trees in a pine forest. Trees of type "a" were distinguished by the great energy of the growth of the upper shoots in later years, in comparison with type "b." With age the difference in height growth becomes more distinct. Type "a" possesses strong height

Card 1/2

NESTEROV, V.G., prof., doktor nauk; MAMAYEV, S.A., kand. nauk; GOLOVINA,
Ye.T., aspirant.

Districts of gully erosion along the left bank of the Kama above
the Kuybyshev Reservoir and differentiation between protective
measures. Dokl. TSKhA no.29:320-324 '57. (MIRA 11:8)
(Kama Valley---Erosion)

MAMAYEV, S.

MAMAYEV, S.

How to collect and plant seeds from trees and bushes. IUn.nat.
no.12:31-32 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(Seeds)

MAMAYEV, S.A.

Name : MAMAYEV, S. A.

Dissertation : Studies on the growth and development of
pine, made for purposes of forestry seed
production

Degree : Cand Agr Sci

Defended At : Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural
Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev

Publication Date, Place : 1956, Moscow

Source : Knizhnaya Letopis' No 6, 1957

L 47401-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AR6025763

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/COO/004/A076/A076

AUTHOR: Mamayev, S.; Nazarov, A.

TITLE: p-type CdSnAs_2 and its electric properties

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 4A639

REF SOURCE: Sb. Simpozium. Protsessy sinteza i rosta kristallov i plenok poluprovodnik. materialov, 1965. Tezisy dokl. Novosibirsk, 1965, 17-19

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium compound, stoichiometry, single crystal growing, temperature dependence, semiconductor conductivity, electron mobility, hole mobility, Hall mobility, carrier density

ABSTRACT: Polycrystalline homogeneous samples of n-type CdSnAs_2 were synthesized by the method of melting together stoichiometric batches in evacuated and sealed quartz ampoules, using vibration mixing during the synthesis and cooling. The p-type CdSnAs_2 single crystals were obtained by zone recrystallization of n-type polycrystalline samples. The width of the molten zone was 5 - 10 mm, the number of passages through the zone 20 - 25, the speed of motion of the molten zone 37.5 and 6 mm/hr. Single crystals 6 - 7 cm long with transverse cross section 0.25 cm^2 were obtained. Measurements were made of the temperature dependence of the electric conductivity and of the Hall effect in a temperature interval 90 - 800K. The Hall mobility at 200K is $\mu_p = 316 \text{ cm}^2/\text{v-sec}$, and the carrier density is $2 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. The ratio of electron to hole mobility is $b = 36$. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1 ns

I. 27777-66 EWI(1)/EWI(m)/ENP(t)/ETI LJP(c) JD
 ACC NR: AP6008938 SOURCE CODE: UR/0202/65/000/005/0113/0116

AUTHOR: Allanazarov, A.; Mamayev, S.

ORG: Physico-Technical Institute, AN Turkmen SSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN Turkmenskoy SSR)

TITLE: Magnetoresistance in quaternary indium-arsenide-base alloys

SOURCE: AN Turkmen SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 5, 1965, 113-116

TOPIC TAGS: magnetoresistance, quaternary alloy, semiconductor alloy

ABSTRACT: The results are reported of measurements of resistance, in a transverse magnetic field, of CdSnAs_2 - 2InAs with these ratios between the components, respectively: 1:99, 2:98, 4:96, 5:95, 6:94, 8:92. Specimens of $12 \times 2 \times 1.5$ -mm were tested. The magnetoresistance was measured as a function of the magnetic field strength at constant temperatures and also as a function of temperature keeping the magnetic field constant ($H = 5620$ oe). It was found that: (1) In weak fields, the magnetoresistance varies as the square of the field strength; (2) The plot of magnetoresistance vs. temperature has a maximum which corresponds to the transition from extrinsic conductance to intrinsic; (3) The carrier-dispersion factor depends on the hole concentration. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20, 09 / SUBM DATE: 25Feb65 / ORIG REF: 005
 Card 1/1

L 14133-66

ACC NR: AP6000875

the thermoelectric power α on two samples measuring $11.4 \times 3.2 \times 2.4$ and $6.4 \times 1.45 \times 1.1$ mm with hole densities 2.6 and $3 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ respectively at 100K. With increasing temperature the Hall constant reverses sign near room temperature, and σ varies like $T^{-0.575}$ with increasing temperature from 100K to room temperature, after which it increases sharply in the region of the transition to intrinsic conductivity. The differential thermal emf is positive at low temperatures at $180 \mu\text{V/deg}$. At 380K it reverses sign and increases in absolute magnitude to $240 \mu\text{V/deg}$. The width of the forbidden band at 0°K was found to be 0.254 eV . The differences between the n-type and p-type samples is attributed to the difference in the carrier mobilities. The effective mass of the carriers is found to be $0.4 m_0$. It is concluded that CdSnAs_2 , like its isoelectronic analogs InAs and InSb , is characterized by a large electron/hole mobility ratio and a large hole/electron effective mass ratio. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 28Jun65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005

Card ^{fw} 2/2

L 14133-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/GG 66
ACC NR: AP6000875 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/012/3655/3657
AUTHORS: Galavanov, V. V.; Mamayev, S.; Nazarov, A.; Goryunova, N. A.; Korshak, N. M.;
ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad
(Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN SSSR)
TITLE: Some properties of $p\text{-CdSnAs}_2$
SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 12, 1965, 3655-3657
TOPIC TAGS: cadmium compound, arsenic compound, tin compound,
single crystal, electric conductivity, Hall coefficient, thermo-
electric power, temperature dependence
ABSTRACT: Although the properties of n-type CdSnAs_2 have been des-
cribed in the literature, there is no published information on the
p-type compound. The authors have produced by single crystals of
p-type CdSnAs_2 zone melting and measured the temperature dependence
of the specific electric conductivity σ , the Hall coefficient R, and
Card 1/2

ALLANAZAROV, A.; MAMAYEV, S.

Magnetic resistance in quaternary alloys on the basis of indium
arsenide. Izv. AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol.nauk
no.5:113-116 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Fiziko-tehnicheskii institut AN Turkmenskoy SSR. Submitted
February 25, 1965.

U.S. AIR FORCE

... conductivity measurements as a function of temperature versus about
 ... of the material. The change in conductivity
 ... in the presence of a magnetic field in the an-
 ... the material is induced by non-recrysta-
 ... the 40-600 range of the field, the ele-
 ... conductivity of current, and the single crystals
 ... of the material. The conductivity of the electrical
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 ... and field, about 2000-3000 cm²/V-sec.
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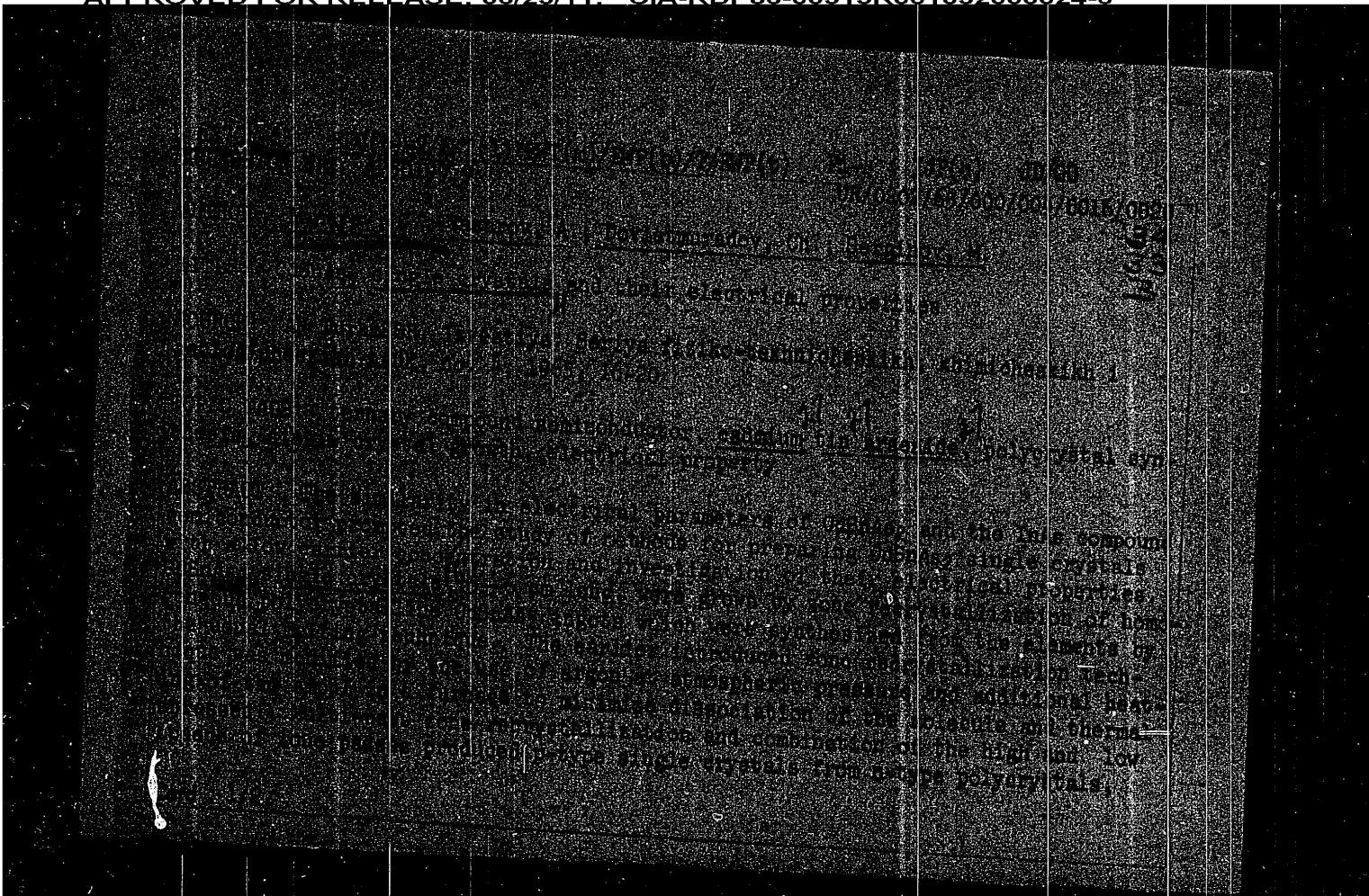
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ALLANAZAROV, A.; MAMAYEV, S.

Electric properties of quaternary alloys in the system CdSnAs_2 -
 2InAs . Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol. nauk
no.1:17-22 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Fiziko-tehnicheskii institut AN Turkmen'skoy SSR.

1. SUMMARY

ADDITIONAL INFO: AP500440

Abstract contains a previous findings of the authors (investigative AN TSSR, ser. FTKHGN, no. 1, 1980) and probably explains other Hall coefficient maxima observed in certain semiconducting compounds. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

AN TSSR, V. N. Turchenkovskiy Institut AN Turchenkovskiy ICH (Physics and Engineering) (Ukraine) (Ukraine SSR)

UNCLASSIFIED, 000000

ENCL: 00

SITE CODE: 18

NO DISSEM: 00

OTHER: 000

1. SUMMARY

9072 [TGA/TGA/ETP/EMSA] EDCI, N

27 OCTOBER 1997

UFG/0202/86/000/001/0088/0088

1. **NAME** _____
 2. **DATE** _____
 3. **TOPIC** _____

24

No.	Title	Author
1	The temperature dependence of the Hall coefficient in CdS _{0.95} As _{0.05}	B. A. Gerasimov

[illegible]

7-18-60
10-19-60
11-18-60

At excessive temperature variation, Hall coefficient, lattice defect, grain boundary, grain size, alloy carrier, alloy carrier.

[illegible]

<p>1. TITLE: <u>ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF CANNABIS OIL ON THE HUMAN BODY</u></p>		<p>2. AUTHOR: <u>DR. J. H. HARRIS</u></p>	
<p>3. SUMMARY: <u>ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF CANNABIS OIL ON THE HUMAN BODY. THIS REPORT CONTAINS A SUMMARY OF THE LATEST RESEARCH ON THE SUBJECT. THE REPORT IS BASED ON A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND ON EXPERIMENTAL DATA. THE REPORT IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE A BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TREATMENT FOR THE EFFECTS OF CANNABIS OIL ON THE HUMAN BODY.</u></p>		<p>4. ABSTRACT: <u>ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF CANNABIS OIL ON THE HUMAN BODY. THIS REPORT CONTAINS A SUMMARY OF THE LATEST RESEARCH ON THE SUBJECT. THE REPORT IS BASED ON A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND ON EXPERIMENTAL DATA. THE REPORT IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE A BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TREATMENT FOR THE EFFECTS OF CANNABIS OIL ON THE HUMAN BODY.</u></p>	
<p>5. REFERENCES: <u>1. HARRIS, J. H. (1978) ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF CANNABIS OIL ON THE HUMAN BODY. J. H. HARRIS, 1978, 1, 1-10.</u></p>		<p>6. DISTRIBUTION: <u>CONFIDENTIAL</u></p>	
<p>7. DATE: <u>1978</u></p>		<p>8. SUB CODE: <u>HM, EM</u></p>	
<p>9. OTHER: <u>006</u></p>		<p>10. <u>1</u></p>	

9/16

~~APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001032000024-6~~

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The x-ray diffraction patterns of the samples with higher InAs concentration are of the same type as those of the samples with lower InAs concentration. The x-ray diffraction patterns showed that this change in the nature of the interaction between the lattice and the alloy components is characterized by the lack of diffuse scattering. The nature of the interaction by the hetero-

structure, and the Debye-Scherrer method for the x-ray diffraction than the alloys in the composition range 10-100% InAs (100% alloy) and are of the same type as those of the samples with higher InAs concentration are of the same type as those of the samples with lower InAs concentration. The x-ray diffraction patterns showed that this change in the nature of the interaction between the lattice and the alloy components is characterized by the lack of diffuse scattering. The nature of the interaction by the hetero-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4033416

increased with increasing temperature for all samples. Above 400K R decreased with increasing temperature for all samples. The dependence on temperature of the mobility μ was found, using the relation $\mu = \frac{1}{A} R \cdot \sigma$, where A is a constant which was

set equal 1. The author thanks Professor N. A. Goryunova and V. D. Prochukhan, Candidate of chemical sciences, for valuable advice. Orig. art. has: 2 equations, 3 diagrams, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Turkmensoy SSR (Physicotechnical Institute AN Turkmen SSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Apr63

SUB CODE: EM, IC

NO REF SOV: 002

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OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4033416

S/0202/64/000/001/0017/0020

AUTHOR: Mamayev, S.

TITLE: Electrical properties of solid solutions in a four-component system

SOURCE: AN TurkmSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1964, 17-20

TOPIC TAGS: alloy, semiconducting material, indium compound, indium antimonide, electric property, electric conductivity, carrier density, carrier mobility, Hall constant, temperature dependence

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed to determine some of the electrical properties of solid solutions in the four-component system $\text{AgInTe}_2 - x(2\text{InSb})$, where x took the values 1, 2, 3, 4, and 9. All the samples were n-type semiconductors. At room temperature with increasing x the concentration of carriers n increased in the range $2.5-7 \cdot 10^{18}/\text{cm}^3$, and the mobility of the carriers u increased in the range $70-1700 \text{ cm}^2/\text{v-sec}$. In the interval of temperature 90-350K the electroconductivity σ and the Hall constant R remained practically constant for all samples. For the samples $x = 2, 3, 4, 9$ σ decreased slightly around 500K and above this temperature σ

Card 1/2

NASLEDV, D. N.; MAMAYEV, S.; YEMEL'YANENKO, O. V.

Thermo-emf. and thermomagnetic effects in alloys of the system
 $\text{CdSnAs}_2 - 2\text{InAs}$. Fiz. tver. tela 5 no.1:147-150 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR,
Leningrad.

(Thermoelectricity) (Thermomagnetism)
(Systems(Chemistry))

MAMAYEV, P.

Wage schedule on collective farms. Sots, trud 5 no.6:29-33 Js '60.
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Remuneration of labor based on production. Nauka i pered. op. v
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MAMAYEV, PETR VASIL'YEVICH

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Kak raspredelyayut dokhody v kolkhoze imeni lenina; opyt raspredeleniya
kokhodov v rasteniyevodstve s tsentnera urozhaya (How income is distributed
in " kolkhoze names Lenin" Rostov-na-Donu, Rostovskoye Knizhoye I zd-vo, 1954.
54 p. tables.

1. MAMAYEV, P. V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Wages
7. Calculating work days in connection with production obtained. Sad i og. No. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953. Unclassified.

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Mamayev, P. and Kaplun, S. - "On the evaluation and standardization of agricultural work in the operation of the kolkhozes", Sbornik rabot (Rost. nauch.-issled. in-t ekonomiki sel. khoz-va), Issue 1, 1949, p. 129-50.

SO: U-411, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 20, 1949).

L 45290-66

ACC NR: AP6020979

shows that the central water mass (A) of the North Atlantic may be formed by mixing the water of the Gulf Stream proper with the underlying deep water (B). This formation is a result of the latitudinal (zonal) transformation of the Gulf Stream water. Some results of numerical calculations have been presented, which were derived by using formulas based on the theory of T and S curves. T and S curves are given for mixing the water masses A and B of various values of t (time) and z (depth) parameters. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 7 formulas. [Based on author's abstract]

[NT]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 10Feb65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003/

Card 2/2 *llh*

L 45290-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6020979 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0213/66/006/003/0399/0407

AUTHOR: Mamayev, O. I.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Latitudinal transformation of ocean water masses in light of the theory of T and S curves

SOURCE: Okeanologiya, v. 6, no. 3, 1966, 399-407

TOPIC TAGS: sea water, ocean current, ocean water transformation, T curve, S curve

ABSTRACT: The origin of central (according to Sverdrup) water masses of the oceans has been studied. The analytical theory of T and S curves has been applied to the case when two water masses are mixed in a sea limited in depth. Proceeding from the above theory and taking the North Atlantic as an example, the author

Card 1/2

12
B

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"Atlantic Ocean atlas of temperature and salinity; profiles and
data from the International Geophysical Year of 1957-1958 by
F.C.Fuglister. Okeanologiya 1 no.4:770-772 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
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Methodology of analyzing ocean waters. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.5:
Geogr. 20 no.4:58-63 J1-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

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universiteta. Submitted February 15, 1965.

KIN'DYUSHIN, V. V.; MAMAYEV, O. I., kand. geogr. nauk, rukovoditel' raboty.

Increase in density due to the mixing of waters in the process of
the transformation of the Mediterranean water mass in the Atlantic
Ocean. Okeanologiya 5 no.4:617-622 '85. (SIPA 1200)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova,
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Characteristics of salinity and temperature distribution
connected with the Atlantic equatorial surface counter-
current. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 19 no.3:39-43 Myas 1964.
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Calculation of the curvilinear integral along the T-S curve.
Okeanologiya 5 no.6:1064-1069 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

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Submitted December 10, 1964.

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Characteristics of oceanic T, S-curves. Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.geofiz.
no. 4:622-623 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova.

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Generalized relationship between the density, temperature,
and salinity of seawater. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.2:
309-311 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

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Dynamics of the Cromwell current. Vop. geog. no.62:54-65
'63. (MIRA 17:3)

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[Oceanographic analysis in the α -S-T-p system] Okeano-
graficheskii analiz v sisteme α -S-T-p. Moskva, MGU.
1963. 228 p. (MIRA 17:6)

LEONT'YEV, Oleg Konstantinovich; MAMAYEV, O.I., red.; CHISTYAKOVA,
K.S., tekhn. red.

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Predstavleno akademikom V.V. Shuleykinym.
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MAMAYEV, Oleg Ivanovich; FEDOROV, K.N., kand. geogr. nauk, retsenzent;
DOBROVOL'SKIY, A.D., prof., red.; VINOGRADOVA, S.S., red.;
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